

ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD PAY RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF VICTORIA THE GOOD

An Impressive Scene at Kawaiahao.

OLD CHURCH CROWDED TO THE DOORS YESTERDAY

Strong Words of Grief and Praise For the Rare
Woman Who Gave the Empire the
Strength It Has Today.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

GRIEF, impressive and sincere, marked yesterday at Kawaiahao church in honor of Victoria, the late Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. Representatives of most of the civilized nations of the earth, officials of armies and navies, officials of the Hawaiian Government and those representing the sovereignty of the United States were present. The black palls suggestive of the presence of death were draped within the interior of the edifice and were relieved here and there by the bright red and blue of the English flag. Hawaii contributed her token of sorrow to the numberless similar services held in every part of the world wherever the English tongue is spoken.

Kawaiahao church was filled from pulpit stand to its broad portals long before the hour for the commencement of the services. The audience was a distinguished one.

Prominent among those present were Governor Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Frear, Justice Perry, Justice and Mrs. Gailbraith, Secretary of the Territory, and Mrs. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works and Mrs. McIndless, Treasurer and Mrs. Lansing, Attorney General E. P. Dole, Auditor and Mrs. Austin, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Mrs. Atkinson, Governor's staff: Adjutant General Soper, Major and Mrs. White, Secretary and Mrs. Hawes, United States officials: Judge and Mrs. M. M. Estee, District Attorney Baird, Marshal D. A. Ray, W. M. Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. May, Ing, Army and navy; Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Pond, U. S. N.; Paymaster Hall, U. S. N.; Major Ennis, U. S. A.; Captain Baker, U. S. A.; Captain Cheatham, U. S. A.; Major Surgeon Taylor, U. S. A. Consular corps: Senor A. de Sousa Canavaro, Portugal; F. A. Schaefer (dean of the corps) and Mrs. Schaefer, Italy and Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Von Holt, Netherlands; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hoare, Great Britain; Bruce Cartwright, Peru; British Vice Consul T. R. Walker and wife; H. A. Isenberg and wife; Acting Consul for Germany and Russia Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Alvarez, Spain; M. de Comte de Potier, France; Hon. and Madame Miki Saito, Japan; Yang Wei Pin and Goo Kim (vice consul) China; R. F. Lange, Belgium. Among others were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crabbe, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, George Davies, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Prince David Kawanabaka and W. G. Irwin.

In the choir loft were the combined choirs of St. Andrew's Second Congregation and St. Clement's chapel, Kawaiahao and Kaunakapili churches. Wray Taylor presided at the organ and was assisted by Harold Mott-Smith on the cello. The musical program was deeply impressive and as the rich tones of the organ and the voices filled the church a silence fell upon those gathered in the auditorium. Throughout the scene was one which will live in the memories of those present. A handsome English flag was draped over the pulpit, bordered by a deep pall. The organ loft rail was similarly draped.

As the bell in Kawaiahao steeple tolled the hour of 2 o'clock the band under Captain Berger, which was stationed in the church yard beneath the spreading limbs of a giant banyan, played the Dead March in Saul, and during its rendition Rev. John Ueborne of St. Clement's Episcopal chapel, the principal speaker of the day, followed by Rev. J. Hamilton Lee of the Episcopal church, Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union, and Rev. Henry Parker of Kawaiahao, ascended the platform. The choir sang "On the Resurrection Mornings" followed by reading of the impressive Episcopal funeral service and the chanting of Psalm XC. Rev. J. Hamilton Lee read the lesson for the day, taken from I Cor. 15:55. The choir sang most effectively "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer My God to Thee" followed by the delivery of the special address of the day by Rev. John Ueborne. He said in part:

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord."
The whole gospel is contained in that one word, resurrection. If there were no resurrection, there were no gospel. If

there were no gospel, there were no life. And what is more to us than life? What is there in this world for which we would sell our life? Our Lord says, "What will a man give in exchange for his soul?" There is nothing for which he would exchange his life. Nothing; even in this world, how much less the life beyond the grave.

But this little life which we have learnt to love so dearly, but which must so soon pass away—this life, I say, we may keep, may preserve through all the endless ages, through Christ's promise of the resurrection of the body. Yes, my friends, the resurrection of the body—and the body as we know it. No spectral vision or spiritual resurrection, but the body and the soul re-united, shall, thank God, stand once upon the earth. This is Christ's own promise.

Our very eyes to see our friends; our own arms to embrace them in that long, clinging embrace of re-united love; our lips to welcome those who, like ourselves, perhaps have lain for centuries in the hidden mysteries of the grave. Yet we live again! Think of it! Is it a gospel? Is it good news? If not, oh, God, whence may we search for life for death has been the great bar to man's happiness, and now death is conquered by the resurrection. "O, death where is thy sting; O grave, where is thy victory?" Like some grim monster in a nightmare, Satan still strives to shake over our heads the terrors of death eternal, and the everlasting separation from our loved ones. But thanks be to God, and to the devotion of our blessed Lord to a suffering humanity, death's sting is drawn. It was but a ghastly dream. The grave may indeed swallow up our dead, and ourselves, now; but it must give up again, it must disgorge at Christ's command. Not a soul, not a spirit, not a part of the body, but all, all, perfectly, every whit. Ah, here is the great consolation, so speaking.

"That man is not dead but sleepeth." We only sleep to wake again. And for those we love who have gone before, we should not grieve, but look forward to a happy meeting in a happier land. But the grave is a great leveler, and God is no respecter of persons. The grave and the worms care not what might have been the worldly state of their victim, and when we lay down in death our worldly pomp or poverty, and it must be soon—the past is gone; the Book is closed; the night has come. As we brought nothing into this world, we can carry nothing out—no title, no honor, no wealth—and whether it be prince or peasant, the resurrection knows no distinction.

It is not the jewels we have worn on earth; it is not the sparkling wit, the giant intellect that has charmed the world; it is not the pomp with which our body has been loaded to the grave, nor yet the bitter tears that have been shed. These avail nothing; then will avail only the purity of the heart, the whiteness of the soul, that priceless gift, the love of Christ—all so little accounted of in this world now.

We are met here today to pay a last tribute of love to the memory of one whose pure life and Christian virtues has, we trust, earned for her a glorious resurrection—the exchange of a crown of gold for a crown of life.

Her life has not been an easy one, by any means. Brought up as a child, quick and without ostentation, she was yet in her girlhood, when placed suddenly upon the highest pinnacle of power. Think one moment of the change. Here she was surrounded by all the temptations and allurements of the world, painted in their most glowing and seductive hues, and which Satan knows so well how to use to his own advantage. But she was unshaken, unswerving. She stood the test, and in "that fierce light that beat upon a throne" she lived her allotted four-score years, and passed away, "wearing the white flower of a blameless life," leaving a record and a reputation untarnished and unstained; and one, please God, that may make her as glorious in Heaven as she has been brilliant on earth.

This ceremony today testifies to the veneration in which she was held. And let me say on behalf of our British residents that such a gathering on this occasion is an expression of sympathy very grateful to the English hearts so far from home. And I think that all Englishmen would feel that I had been remiss were I to fail to acknowledge with gratitude the courtesy of the Government of Hawaii in giving official recognition to this commemorative service of our late beloved sovereign, and which we cannot but regard as a most graceful and touching tribute paid by America's youngest daughter, to the memory of an aged and illustrious mother of Kings.

It would be out of place for me to attempt to eulogize the dead. We all know that she was as noble a woman as she was esteemed as a Queen; we all know that as a follower of Christ she was a faithful and a bright example to



Sorrowful Ceremonies In England.

BODY TAKEN TO WINDSOR

Edward VII Proclaimed
King in Quaint
Fashion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A cable to the Sun from London, January 24th, says: Yesterday the Princes, Lords and Councillors swore allegiance to King Edward; today his accession to the throne was proclaimed to the common people by a quaint old ceremony, alike mediæval and picturesque. The college of arms or heralds' college, which carried out the strange function, is an almost unknown institution to the general public. Moreover, practically no notices were given of the official plans and it almost seemed to be the intention to avoid a great public demonstration, which unquestionably would have been made if the program had been definitely announced. It was a formality therefore which only a few thousand witnessed.

The actors therein seemed to be some strange creatures come from a far-off age. Their marvelous dress and accoutrements suggested more than anything else figures on the court cards of the playing packs suddenly incarnated. They almost dashed through the city, performed their functions in the same haste as though anxious to vanish again into the dead past from which they had been unwillingly resurrected. The hour set for the ceremony was 10 a. m., but the proceedings began at 9 o'clock at St. James' Palace, and were rushed through at the different prescribed places—Charing Cross, Temple Bar, Chesham and Royal Exchange—with such celerity that the crowd was of comparatively diminutive proportions. This was the object of the court officials, as they feared that if the ceremonies were performed at a stated hour the throng would be so dense that there would be great difficulty in getting the heralds in their gorgeous gilt tabards, and the trumpeters through the streets.

The ceremonies, handed down from the Middle Ages, were practically the same at each point. A contingent from the College of Arms came up with a flourish of trumpets. The contingent consisted of three kings-of-arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants in gorgeous apparel, their tabards being heavily embroidered with gold and silk lions, royal coat of arms, flowers and all the armorial bearings of the College of Arms.

When the trumpets ceased all heads were bared and William Henry Welton, king-of-arms, read in a loud, clear voice the proclamation of Edward VII as king.

When the reading was finished the king-at-arms, raising his three-cornered hat, cried, "God Save the King," the populace took up the cry, the trumpets blew again and the band played the national anthem. The third fanfare of the trumpets ended the ceremony.

"The city fathers" are excessively indignant at a slight upon the Lord Mayor at the ceremony of proclamation at the meeting of the Privy Council held Wednesday. When the proclamation had been signed the procedure was for all those not Privy Councillors to leave the room before the king should enter to hear the proclamation read to him. The Lord Mayor was lingering on when other non-Privy Councillors retired and had to be bidden almost peremptorily to leave by the Duke of Devonshire before he reluctantly retired. It is a strange coincidence that precisely a similar incident happened at Queen Victoria's proclamation in the Council. The Lord Mayor there, too, remained in the room and had to be ordered out by Charles Grey, diarist, who was clerk of the Council. The members of the city corporation contend that they have been shorn of one of their privileges, but the law officers declare they never had the privilege.

LAST LOOK AT THE BODY

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24, 12:45 a. m.—The royal family yesterday took their last loving look at the features of the dead Queen. About 10 o'clock in the morning the coffin was brought into the bedroom, where were waiting King Edward, Emperor William, the

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GEAR'S EFFORTS AGAINST WILCOX

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 25 January, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER, HONOLULU:
THE DIE IS CAST NOW.

Yesterday the 24th of January, 1901, in the afternoon in a committee room at the U. S. Capitol, in Washington, D. C., in presence of a U. S. Senator, of Attorney Gear, of Hawaii, and of other three gentlemen, I handed over to a typewriter points, papers and facts, which will surely unseat the unworthy delegate from Hawaii, R. W. Wilcox, and I am determined not to recede.

It is not generous but it is dutiful, just and patriotic on my part to do so.

You will soon hear of the effect of this my new departure against my protégé for 21 years, the insincere and ungrateful R. W. Wilcox.

Respectfully,
CELSE CÆSAR MORENO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A petition containing serious charges was submitted today to the House Committee on Elections No. 1 against Delegate R. W. Wilcox, the Hawaiian Representative in the House of Representatives. The charges are made in writing by George D. Gear of Hawaii, who submitted letters purporting to be copies of letters written by Wilcox to Filipino officials. The letters are of a highly sensational character. One of the letters said to have been written by Wilcox is given in duplicate, bearing the alleged signature of Wilcox.

It is dated Honolulu, January 31, 1899, and addressed to Dr. J. Joseph Losada, Captain Marti Burgos and Senior J. Luna, and introduced to them "a friend of mine who is a very able man to help you in your cause." Among other things, the letter says: "Mr. — will be a useful ally to fight for the cause of the Philippines."

"One thing is sure, that you could resist against any army of invasion—you have a population of 12,000,000 and already a disciplined army of 30,000 will be equipped with modern arms."

"I have already made up my mind to join with you in your country against America in case they insist to ignore the right, the justice of your cause. I know well my profession as an artillery officer. I have no fear of the whole world when I fight for a legitimate cause like yours. Between General Aguinaldo's determination and myself it would be a very little chance left to the invading Army of the United States to conquer your country. Tell General Aguinaldo I am already given my service for your country, and I am ready to obey orders to go to your country and fight for the independence of your people and country at any moment."

The letter is signed Robert Wilcox.

Another letter, dated Honolulu, March 8, 1899, says: "I am thinking of going to the Philippine Islands and give my assistance to Aguinaldo against the invaders—the hypocritical Yankees—the carpet-bag politicians Otha."

Wilcox declined to make any extended answer to the charges filed by Gear. He says he has no fear of the charges made. He admits that he wrote a letter to Dr. Losada, Captain Burgos and Senior Luna introducing C. Caesar Moreno, an Italian of this city, whom he had known while the latter was in Hawaii in the eighties. Moreno had a meteoric career in Hawaii. For a few days he was Secretary of State. Mr. Wilcox says Moreno is the person to whom the unadmitted letter filed by Gear was addressed, but he said he was unable after a cursory examination, to say whether the letters filed were exact copies of those he sent.

The petition of Gear recites that there was no election machinery when Wilcox was elected Delegate November 6, 1890, and that many voters did not believe a valid election could be held without it, and therefore made no attempt to vote. The petition then brings personal charges against Wilcox relating to his marriage and also to his career under the Kingdom of Hawaii. It is also alleged that Wilcox in his speeches prior to the election made use of the strongest un-American utterances for the purpose of carrying the election, telling the native Hawaiians that the Americans had stolen their country and that a vote for him was a vote for the restoration of the Queen, and that if he were elected the Queen would be restored; that Wilcox was guilty of treason against the United States in that he did, as petitioner is informed and believes, since the annexation of said Hawaiian Islands, write and send through the United States mails certain letters of a highly treasonable nature, wherein he did counsel and incite others to engage in open rebellion against the United States and did offer his services to General Aguinaldo to go to the Philippines and fight and engage in open rebellion against the United States, copies of which letters are herewith filed.

The petition concludes as follows:

"Wherefore, by reason of the foregoing facts, petitioner submits that said Wilcox is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives during the Fifty-sixth or Fifty-seventh Congress, and that he should be ousted therefrom for the following reasons:

"First—Because no legal election was or could be held until a mode of holding the same should be provided by the Legislature of Hawaii.

"Second—If said election was legal, Wilcox should be ousted and expelled because of not being a fit and proper man to represent the Territory of Hawaii, and because he is guilty of the crime of bigamy.

"Third—That said Wilcox should be ousted and expelled because of having written and uttered treasonable language against the United States within the two years last past."

Rev. Henry Parker delivered an address in Hawaiian for the benefit of the native auditors and spoke feelingly of the life and work of Queen Victoria, whom he said was the greatest monarch of her sex who ever sat upon the throne. Rev. W. M. Kincaid paid a beautiful tribute to the Queen, full of incidents of her life and the power for good that she exercised in all the world. He was a tribute, he said, to a great and good woman, the noblest of her sex whom Britain has ever had as a ruler. Her death had cast a cloud of the deepest gloom over the entire civilized world. The first twenty years of her reign were marvelous in that the influence of her husband, one of the best and greatest men of his time, shaped England's destinies. But for over forty years she had reigned without him and with a wisdom equal at least to that which characterized the first twenty years of her reign. Here the real secret of that long and glorious reign was discovered, and it was that as a girl and as a woman Victoria had prayed not for riches and long life, but for wisdom. She prayed at the beginning of her reign for goodness. She said in her girlhood, "I will be good," and she had been good. Therefore for this quality of her being the English-speaking peoples all over the world had bestowed upon her the title of "Victoria the Good." He spoke of the scenes attending the announcement to her that she was Queen when she wondered whether she possessed wisdom to accept the responsibilities of office. She had knelt down in prayer with the Archbishop of Kensington and her prayer to be just and good had been answered. He recited the events of history which had occurred in her reign of princes, kings and presidents assassinated, of empires dissolved and new ones made, of thrones abdicated, of foreign capitals bathed in the bloodshed of war. He compared her brilliant reign and her last words with those of former queens, wherein tragedy and sorrow had been so prominent. She was revered as never woman had been revered before. The bringing together of the English-speaking Anglo-Saxon races had been the greatest work of Victoria, and she had lived to see her object accomplished—England and America were one.

SORROWFUL CEREMONIES IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Duke of Connaught, Sir James Reid and the royal ladies. The latter having retired, Sir James Reid, with reverent hands, assisted by three trusted household servants and in the presence of the King, the Emperor and the Duke, removed the body from the bed to the casket.

In death the face was more pleasant than in the closing days of life. Not a trace of the ravages of disease was visible. The servants having retired, Queen Alexandra, the Princess and the children were recalled, and with lingering steps and stifled sobs they passed slowly before the white-robed figure. At the foot, never moving, stood the King, and when the mourning crowd had passed there remained only the son and grandson of the dead.

Emperor William wept even more bitterly than the royal ladies. Finally he also retired and the King was left alone. Sir James Reid, beckoning to the servants, who were holding the coffin lid, asked the King's instructions. For a few seconds the King stood speechless, stricken with emotion at the last farewell. Then he said quickly: "Close it finally. It must not be opened again."

Thus the remains of England's greatest ruler were forever closed from human view. Reverently the coffin was borne into the dining room. Officers and men from the royal yachts took their stand around the coffin, over which the King, Queen and Kaiser gently laid the robes of a Knight of the Garter, placing at the head a diamond crown. Beneath lay the royal ensign, while hanging above was the Union Jack.

At the altar was the rector of Whiphingham, who read a portion of the funeral service in the presence of the royal family. Emperor William covered his face with his hands, and the grief of Princess Beatrice was pitiful. After the benediction each placed a wreath upon the coffin and then all retired.

The correspondent is informed that the will has not been opened and that, according to present arrangements, it will not be opened until after the funeral, its details being unknown to the royal family. There is no truth in the statement that King Edward and Emperor William knelt by the bedside of the Queen and swore to preserve peace. A significant feature of all the death-bed scenes has been their absolute naturalness and the absence of false or dramatic elements.

THE KAISER IS HONORED

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 27.—This morning Emperor William received from the hands of the Duke of Connaught his sword on his appointment as Field Marshal of the British army. In the presence of the households of King Edward and the dead Queen, as well as a number of British and German naval officials. His Majesty expressed great delight at the appointment. He will entertain King Edward and the members of the royal family at tea on the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Today he celebrated his forty-first birthday at Osborne and received congratulations from members of the German Embassy in London.

After the memorial services in Whiphingham church, Emperor William and the Crown Prince went direct to the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, receiving a salute of twenty-one guns. His Majesty took luncheon there, the guests including Lord Kintore, Colonel Carington, who is attached to His Majesty's staff while in England, the members of the German Embassy and others.

Crown Prince Frederick William proposed the Emperor's health, which was drunk with "hoops." The Kaiser then drank the health of King Edward, the entire company standing.

Then His Majesty donned the uniform of a British admiral to receive visitors who might call to tender congratulations. Among those who came were King Edward, in the uniform of an admiral; the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian and other royal personages, Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick, all in uniform.

The Emperor received the King at the gangway. The yacht was rolling heavily, owing to the gale, so that the Queen and the royal ladies were prevented from accompanying the King. After tea had been served the royal party returned to Osborne House, Emperor William and the Crown Prince immediately returning the visit and dining with the King.

In addition to the sword of a Field Marshal, King Edward has presented to Emperor William already a Knight of the Garter, the insignia of the order in diamonds. The fact that this gift was ordered by the late Queen, with the intention of presenting it on the Kaiser's birthday, gave a pathetic interest to the presentation.

Emperor William, on learning of the King's intention to appoint him a Field Marshal, sent the following telegram to Lord Salisbury:

"The King, my august uncle, confers upon me the rank of a Field Marshal in his army and informs me that my appointment will be published on my birthday. I hasten to apprise you of my deep appreciation of so signal a mark of His Majesty's affection to me, and I rejoice to think that I shall be numbered among those of the highest rank in His Majesty's gallant army."

ROYALTIES ARE ASSEMBLING

LONDON, Jan. 20.—King Charles of Portugal, with his suite, arrived at Dover at 10 o'clock this morning. He was received with a royal salute and military honors. The party then boarded a train for London and reached Victoria station at noon. King Charles

was met at the station by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, in behalf of King Edward, and various officials of King Edward's household. His Majesty's squerries delivered an eulogistic message from King Edward to King Charles and the latter and his suite were at once driven in royal carriages to Buckingham Palace. King Charles was warmly greeted by the fair-sized crowds which gathered along the route in anticipation of his arrival. There was no military escort.

King Edward visited the King of Portugal shortly afterward and subsequently proceeded to Osborne. Large assemblages everywhere awaited King Edward and the greetings were very enthusiastic.

The King of Greece, the Duke of Sparta and the Grand Duke of Baden reached Victoria station at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They were received by Prince Charles of Denmark and members of the King's household. The visitors proceeded to Marlborough House.

INSRIPTION ON VICTORIA'S COFFIN

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The following is the inscription on the coffin of Queen Victoria:

DEPOSITUM
SERENISSIMAE POTENTISSIMAE
ET EXCELLENTISSIMAE
PRINCIPIS
VICTORIAE
DEI GRATIA BRITANNIT-
RUM REGINAE
FIDELI DEFENSORIS
ET INDIAE IMPERATRICES.
OBITI XXII
DIE JANUARII
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXI
AETATIS SUAE LXXXIII
REGNIQUE SUI LXIV.

BODY TAKEN FROM OSBORNE

COWES, Isle of Wight, Feb. 1.—At noon the gorgeous trappings of the chapel ardente was distributed. Over the coffin was thrown the coronation robe worn by the girl Queen. On this was placed the royal regalia, wand, scepter and crown, which were scarcely ever used by the Queen in her lifetime. Dignity and regalia will be buried with her at Frogmore.

At 1:30 p. m. the bars of the main door of Osborne House, creaked and the petty officers of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert then doffed their hats and entered. King Edward came from a side entrance, accompanied by Emperor William of Germany. They both wore Admiral's uniforms.

The Grenadiers on guard momentarily raised their hands and came to the salute, which the King returned, and the men again became mute figures. Then, through the glass door, could be seen the coffin coming, carried by the sailors who but a few moments previous had entered it, preceded by pipes and was covered with the royal robes and regalia, and accompanied on either side by eque-ries.

Immediately behind the King took his place on the right of the Emperor of Germany. The King's head was bowed. The Emperor was erect, his face expressionless. Then followed the royal princes. A few seconds later came Queen Alexandra and eight royal princesses, all at foot and dressed in the simplest black, their faces entirely veiled with crepe. Several of the party, and especially Princess Beatrice, were sobbing bitterly.

In striking contrast with the black-robed women followed the heads of the royal household in gorgeous uniforms. The coffin was placed upon the gun carriage. The pipers commenced their dirge.

The mounted grooms who headed the line wore bright scarlet. With the massed bands were no fewer than forty muffled drums. Among the Highlanders were seven Queen's footstaple pipers. A few seconds later came Queen Alexandra and eight royal princesses, all at foot and dressed in the simplest black, their faces entirely veiled with crepe. Several of the party, and especially Princess Beatrice, were sobbing bitterly.

The pipers had followed the first dirge by the touching lament, "The Flowers of the Forest," which represents the withering of the last and best of them. As they reached the Queen's gate and waited their closing strain the muffled drums rolled out with off-recurring rhythmic beats and the bands burst forth into the magnificent strains of Chopin's "Funeral March." Every head was bowed, every woman courted low, the troops reversed arms and leaned their bowed heads over them as still as statues. Down the hill went the sad procession, through the silent ranks of the motionless people. No sound but that of the mournful march could be heard, but out of the march came a low murmur to the neighboring hills and to the ships far out at sea.

At the gate the military portion of the parade stood ready, a glittering medley of uniforms. Down the hill the procession slowly wound its way in the following order:

Mounted grooms, the deputy assistant Adjutant-General of the Southern district, a detachment of the Hampshire Grenadiers, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight and staff of the Southern district, the staff of the commander in chief at Portsmouth, the general command in the Southern district, the naval commander in chief, massed bands and drums of the Royal Marine Artillery and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who played a funeral march as they passed out of the Queen's gate; the Queen's Highlanders, the Queen's pipers, the gun carriage, drawn by eight horses and preceded and followed by her late Majesty's eque-ries and aides-de-camp, escorted by the Queen's company of Grenadier Guards, with the coffin; King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Battenberg, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princesses Charles of Denmark, her late Majesty's ladies in waiting, her late Majesty's household, the household of the King, the household of the Queen, the household of Emperor William, the household of the royal family, military officers eight abreast, the royal servants and tenants.

The roadway from the gate to the pier was lined with troops in close order. The troops remained in position until the minute guns from the fleet commenced to fire.

The strains of the funeral march came during the time when the piers were lined with troops in close order. The troops remained in position until the minute guns from the fleet commenced to fire.

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SORROWFUL CEREMONIES IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from Page 2.)

saught, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princesses Henry of Battenberg being present.

The only mourning visible was in the dresses of the Princesses. The firing of minute guns marked the passage of the coffin to the draped railroad station, to which it was borne shoulder high by petty officers of the royal yacht, preceded by a clergyman.

Immediately behind the coffin, were carried the crown globe, standard and a King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught and the Crown Prince viewed the remains and then came the ladies of the royal family and the admiral.

The progress of this mournful procession was marked by the firing of guns and the strains of the funeral march. The wind-driven rain was falling in torrents.

The coffin was placed on the dais and Admiral Sir Nevill Salmon, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and the other members of the royal family took their seats and the train moved off.

The landing place and the approaches to the station were heavily draped. Enormous crowds had gathered until the royal train left. The funeral procession was borne by blue-jackets, was transferred to the waiting saloon carriage.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1901. A m. The gray dawn of a London morning, with the sky draped with fleecy clouds, proclaimed ideal conditions for the funeral day of England's Queen. The calm serenity of the atmosphere was reflected by the crowds, which at daylight began to assemble at every point of vantage along the route of the royal obsequies. So soft, peaceful and noiseless was the progress of the in-gathering hosts that the constantly swelling throngs and the rhythmic tread of the assembling troops seemed to accentuate the solemn stillness.

The early scenes were unlike those of many spectacular days which London has witnessed in the past years. The crowds which so early thronged in the streets this morning evinced an entire lack of feverish unrest and excitement. The great masses of police which assembled phantom-like in the grayness of the morning, seemed more apologetically to tip-toe to their allotted stations, as though their presence reflected on the solemnly dominating everything. Never did a concourse of people so little need either civil or military guard. No man standing by his mother's bier, ever needed admonition less than did these hundreds of thousands of men and women, gathered from all parts of the kingdom on the funeral route of their mother—the Queen.

The strangest part of all was the fact that the women seemed to outnumber the men. White-ribboned nurses, marked almost every yard along the route, just as the Marys of old gathered beneath the cross at the great of all spectacles of human grief, as women today were in the forefront at the burial of the Queen. Troops there were, to be sure, thousands upon thousands, assembling spectre-like out of the morning mists, their blue-black overcoats and bearskins deepening the note of mourning pervading everything.

In the great green spaces of Hyde Park, St. James and others, these long lines of blue-jackets stood against the morning sky, solemn, silent, and patient, staunchly attending the on-rushing of that endless flood of people pouring in from every street and avenue. Purple was the tone of the royal mourning, and this seemed almost a relief, contrasted with these silent masses of black-garbed crowds. It was the true note, after all, at the great of all spectacles of human grief, as women today were in the forefront at the burial of the Queen with feelings of entire gloom.

The troops began to move less early than on Proclamation Day. That was the day of the official pronouncement of the authority of the King, and streets were closed as if by magic and with a tone of authority that did not mark this mourning's scene.

Buckingham Palace, the great hotels about the Victoria station, the princely homes in Park Lane and every shop and house thence to Paddington bore ample evidence of the national grief, and, together with purple and white festoons, wreaths of bay and laurel were hanging from every lamp post, while flags at half-mast, bordered with crepe, told in a dignified, simple manner the story of the nation's loss.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At 11 o'clock the royal train was seen slowly approaching the Victoria station. All heads were immediately bared and in a few moments the saloon carriage bearing the remains of Her Majesty reached the platform. The train conveying the King and Queen Emperor William and other royalties was immediately behind that bearing the Queen's body.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The King and Queen, Emperor William and the Princess and other representatives immediately alighted upon the arrival of the train at the Victoria station and were conducted to a pavilion, where the Kings of Portugal, Greece and Belgium and other distinguished personages had already assembled.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The coffin was reverently removed by an officer and twelve grenadiers and deposited. The pall, with the crown on a cushion, the regalia, and the insignia of the Garter were placed thereon and the procession marshalled ahead became mobile.

THE REMAINS REACH LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 2.—With every circumstance of splendid pomp befitting the obsequies of so mighty and well-beloved a monarch, all that is mortal of Queen Victoria has been borne through the streets of the capital and started towards the ancient fortress palace of the sovereigns of England. The solemn magnificence of yesterday's opening phase of these last rites was duly maintained. Perhaps the stately grandeur of today's sorrowful pageant through the swarming streets of London, with hundreds of thousands of mourners forming a black border to the route, will never be surpassed.

There was in Victoria's funeral procession an absence of that black ceremonial generally connected with the final progress to the grave.

Today the coffin was drawn by cream-colored horses, the pall was white and the uniforms of the troops and the gold trappings of the foreign sovereigns, princes and representatives formed a glittering medley, giving brilliant coloring to the scene. The chief mourner himself with his Field Marshal's uniform, even though this was partially

hidden by his overcoat, surrounded by his corps, helped to lighten the symbols of mourning marking the route.

Never in English history has a sovereign been borne to the grave attended by so many distinguished monarchs. The gathering of crowned heads surpassed those who rode in the jubilee procession. All the great officers of the state participated.

The display of the naval and military forces, reached the great total of 25,000 men.

The firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells at a quarter past 11 announced to the countless multitude who had been crowding London's muddy streets since daylight that the funeral procession with the body of Queen Victoria had begun its passage through the capital.

The people fought for hours for a glimpse of the coffin and the Kings and others following it. They saw a long procession of soldiers, a passing show of passing regalia, with a hundred royalists, while all the church chimers of the city were ringing and muffled dirges were played.

Europe has seen grander royal funerals than the Queen's and had a more gorgeous spectacle in the celebration of her sixty years of reign, but no episode in the Victorian Era will live so deeply impressed on the memories of those who witnessed it or participated in the ceremonies.

The day was sombre, wet and chilly as are most of London's winter days. The cloudy sky added to the gloom of the whole city.

The scene at Victoria station from early morning was most brilliant and impressive. For today's ceremony the station was transformed into an immense reception hall. All trains were stopped before 9, and the long platforms were covered with purple cloth. On another platform, facing the main one, the Queen's train was to arrive, guards of honor, composed of blue-jackets, and Grenadier Guards, were drawn up. The broad roadway separating the two was swept clean and sanded, and a number of little, purple-covered platforms, from which members of the royal party were expected to mount their horses, were placed at intervals at the side and center.

At 10 o'clock an army of grenadiers, with the horses arriving, and the ward naval officials and foreign royalties, in dazzling uniforms, came in quick succession. The Lord Chamberlain and his officials, bareheaded, with their white wands of office, received the most distinguished personages and conducted them to a little pavilion erected on the platform.

The whole station by that time resembled the scene at a levee. The Commander in Chief of the forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, on a beautiful, spotted brown mare, carrying his Field Marshal's baton, at this juncture trotted into the station and became the center of interest. He was soon followed by the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, and many of the most distinguished British officers. Then came the carriages for the Queen and the Princesses. They were the state carriages used on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee, with beautiful gold-mounted harness and trappings. The horses, ridden by postilions in scarlet jackets, with only narrow bands of crepe on their arms as a mark of the great change. The carriages were closed.

Following the carriages and preceded by an officer came an object at which every officer in the animated throng instinctively came to the salute and every head was bared.

It was the little khaki-colored gun carriage which was to carry Queen Victoria to Paddington station. The eight Grenadier Guards, in blue uniforms, also drove the late Queen on the occasion of the jubilee, were used today. The gold-harnessed, scarlet-coated postilions and scarlet and gold-covered grooms, who were to carry the Queen's body, were all the same. Only, the little gun carriage, instead of the glittering glass and gold coach marked the change.

With the exception that rubber tires were on the wheels, the gun carriage was as if in actual use. The place for the coffin to rest was over the gun.

It was then nearly 11 o'clock when cries of "The King of Portugal's horse," "The Grand Duke of Hesse's horse," as the Princess mounted, the train steamed into the station a minute ahead of time.

All heads were uncovered as the saloon carriage bearing the Queen's remains stopped exactly opposite the gun carriage and King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others alighted.

Then the bearer party advanced to the saloon carriage and with his hand at the salute and standing a little in advance of the others, King Edward watched the painfully slow removal of the coffin to the gun carriage. It was finally accomplished and the pall and the regalia of the British Crown were placed on the coffin.

The King and the others with him mounted, and the procession started. The procession, aside from the gun carriage bearing the coffin and the royal family and official mourners about it, was not noteworthy. Parliament, the judiciary and the commercial bodies were not represented. Royalty, the army and navy monopolized the pageant. Three thousand soldiers and sailors, picked companies representing all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, infantry, yeomanry, militia, volunteers and colonials, formed the advance escort. They marched slowly and without music. Most of the uniforms were covered with dark overcoats and the officers wearing bands of crepe on their sleeves. The infantry marched in columns of four, with rifles reversed. They were half an hour in passing. Then came Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff, and, after them, four masses of bands playing funeral marches. Three hundred musicians announced the coming of the body of the Queen. There was a long array of court officials, under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk (the Earl Marshal) all attired in uniform and brilliantly bearing maces or wands, most of them elderly men who had for years served the royal lady for whom they were performing the last offices.

Most of the spectators expected an imposing catafalque and the coffin was almost lost before they recognized its presence by removing their hats. It was a pathetically small, oblong black casket beneath a rich pall of white satin on the corners of which gleamed the royal arms.

Across the pall the royal standard was draped and a large crown of gold, encrusted with jewels, rested at the head of the coffin, which was at the end of the gun carriage just over the gun.

On the foot of the coffin were two small crowns with a gold-jeweled scepter lying between them. The eight horses which drew the gun carriage were almost concealed beneath their rich harnesses. A large bow of purple was attached to the coffin. This was the only symbol of mourning.

Around the coffin walked the stalwart bearers, non-commissioned officers of the Guard and Household cavalry, and on either side were the Queen's aides, lords-in-waiting and physicians. All the uniforms were covered with long dark cloaks.

The spectacle was so quickly past that the spectators hardly realized it or had time to bare their heads, or comprehend the details when a group of magnificent

ly attired horsemen, with sparkling helmets, mounted on beautiful chargers, was before them.

Immediately after the company about the coffin, the royal couriers, in blue uniforms, rode abreast. King Edward VII was the central figure of the throng, but no less ostentatious a person was seen in the procession. A black chaplain, with a plume of white feathers, was on his head, and a long black cloak was buttoned around him and hung down over the big, black horse which he was riding. The King's familiar face seemed grave and sorrowful.

He looked straight ahead, apparently at the gun carriage on which was the body of the sovereign, whose glory and responsibilities he had inherited. He did not see, or gave no sign of seeing, the long ranks of soldiers hedging back the populace about him. The windows crowded with black-bonneted women, the multitudes of uncovered heads, the purple draperies and the green wreaths everywhere he passed, like a man alone, who looked like he cared not for the world about him and the sentiment his presence inspired was only sympathy and pity. The people seemed to see in the King one of themselves and the deep murmurs which arose here and there carried a note of sorrow and love almost as deep as the expressions which greeted the passage of the coffin of their Queen.

Beside King Edward rode Emperor William, in new uniform and neighbor. The unique, commanding figure of the German Emperor could not for a moment be mistaken. He looked every inch a soldier and the commander of men. His Imperial Majesty glanced right and left as he rode and his hand was frequently raised to the red and white feathers hanging over his hat, as he responded to salutes. Emperor William also wore a black cloak over his British Field Marshal's uniform and the splendid white charger beneath him pranced up and down, giving His Majesty an opportunity to display his horsemanship.

On the King's left rode his brother, the Duke of Connaught, a man of soldierly appearance, almost unnoticed and unrecognized by the people.

In the second rank behind rode two more sovereigns, the Kings of Greece and Portugal.

At the station of the Mall and the Marlborough House the cortege was viewed by enormous throngs. Cadets from Sandhurst and Woolwich and members of the House of Lords and House of Commons occupied special stands. At the bottom of Piccadilly the boys of the training ship Britannia were gathered.

As the gun carriage emerged from the station during a brief and impressive pause in the procession, all eyes were turned upon the pall which covered the coffin.

The silence was almost painful. Heads bent low and the gun carriage slowly moved across the station yard and took up its place in the procession. The solemn, stately progress of the cortege through the park was rendered more impressive by the minute guns of the near-by battery.

Noon.—The procession was six carriages long, the first and second carrying Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Fife (now Princess Royal), Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the daughters of Queen Victoria and the King of the Belgians.

The soldiers representing the German army, non-commissioned officers and men, and the escort brought up the rear.

1:15 p. m.—The procession has reached Paddington.

1:20 p. m.—The train bearing the coffin has started for Windsor.

The departure from Paddington was marked by a ceremonial similar to that at Victoria station.

King Edward and Emperor William traveled to Windsor in the next car to the saloon carriage bearing the Queen's remains.

2:55 p. m.—The body arrived at Windsor at 2:50 p. m.

ARRIVES AT
WINDSOR CASTLE

WINDSOR, Feb. 2.—Great throngs of people assembled in the vicinity of the railroad station to meet the coffin.

At 2:30 p. m. the guns of a battery stationed at Castle Hill signalled the arrival of the funeral train.

The procession left the railroad station at 2:40 p. m.

As the procession started (at 2:40 p. m.) the artillery horses attached to the gun carriage became restive and nearly overturned it, whereupon King Edward ordered the horses to be taken off and blue-jackets put in their places to draw the gun carriage.

The Ambassadors and others who had reached Windsor in advance of the funeral train, joined the procession at the railway station and proceeded to St. George's chapel.

The royal mourners, with the exception of the Queen and the Princesses, proceeded on foot.

The pipers played dirges.

The funeral procession entered the chapel at 3:15 p. m.

The service at St. George's chapel was concluded at 4:10 p. m. The body will lie until Monday in the Albert Memorial Chapel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SOLD.

The Harriman-Vanderbilt Interests Get Control.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Tribune says: The announcement of the most gigantic railroad deal in the history of the United States was made yesterday afternoon, when rumors which had been flying thick and fast in Wall Street throughout the day that the Union Pacific interests had obtained control of the Southern Pacific Company received official confirmation from James Speyer of the great banking house of Speyer & Co., who said: "I have issued an official statement confirming the report that we have sold out our interests in the Southern Pacific."

Isaac E. Gates, acting vice president of the Southern Pacific and a brother-in-law of C. P. Huntington, said today:

"The deal involving the sale of the holdings of the Southern Pacific is closed, but the stock has not yet been delivered. The negotiations covered a period of several weeks. I understand that the Huntington-Speyer holdings carry control of the property. Of course, I cannot say anything about the price received, other than it was satisfactory."

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—It may be stated authoritatively that while the Harriman interests have secured control of the Huntington and Speyer stock in the Southern Pacific railroad, it is not in contemplation to consolidate the two lines, but to see that they are worked in harmony and to stop rate-cutting. No change in the personnel of the officers is in contemplation.

On January 25 a stranger was found dead with a knife sticking in his throat near Seattle on the Lake Washington shore.

HONOLULU HARBOR IS TO BE DREDGED

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There is more than a probability that, as forecast in these dispatches, the Senate committee on commerce will give to the Islands the money needed for the surveying of the harbors and Islands for the purpose of forming a basis for the final adjustment of the harbor improvements by the National Government. The amendment which was proposed to the House committee on rivers and harbors before the coming of Delegate Wilcox was given by him to Senator Perkins and by him offered in the upper branch. In pursuance of his intention to see that there was nothing left undone to secure improvements for the harbors, Senator Perkins appeared before the commerce committee of the Senate during the week just passed and advocated the appropriation of money to make the surveys. From the way in which the arguments of the California Senator were received, there seems no reason to doubt that the surveys will be authorized and then the work will proceed during the coming summer.

While this is going on there will be an effort made to have an appropriation made at once for the dredging of the harbor of Honolulu, at least at the entrance of the harbor. This will be done, if at all, on the strength of the news contained in the letters received that transports which have called at Honolulu recently have had their

troubles in getting up to the wharves owing to the presence of detritus which has been washed into the harbor. It may be possible that by using this kind of argument there will be such pressure brought to bear upon Congress that a sum, which will permit the using of a dredge will be authorized at once and the way cleared for the biggest ship to enter the slips.

The committee on commerce has also before it the lighthouse bills under which Hawaii is to be added to the twelfth lighthouse district, and also for the construction of four new lighthouses. The lighthouse board, which has control of all the lighthouse establishments of the country, anticipating the action of Congress in making some disposition of the Hawaiian establishment at this session of Congress, put into its annual report a request for \$25,000 for the maintenance of the lighthouses of the Islands. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in securing the appropriation for the keeping up of the system of the Islands, but there is a great chance of the failure of the appropriations for the new houses. The chairman of the House appropriations committee, which frames the sundry civil bill, which will carry the lighthouse appropriations, has notified the lighthouse board that there will be no new establishment provided for in the bill. The Senate may take the initiative in this matter and if so will give to the Islands all that is wanted.

The Shipbuilding Industry.

The new steamer Handel, recently built at Oakland, and which has been fitting out at the Fulton Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, had her trial trip on the 20 instant. She is to sail for Honolulu soon, to remain in the inter-island trade. A five-masted schooner for the Hawaiian trade is now in course of construction by Stone Brothers at Harbor View. The Fulton Works are building a new steamer for the Alaska Packers' Association for use in Alaska. The new barkentine in course of construction at Benicia by Captain Turner and associates has already been chartered for a coastwise trip. The large barkentine for Swagart & Hoyt at Boole's shipyard is half completed. A barkentine is also building at Hay & Wright's yards.

Contract for Great Steamer.

A cable to New York, to the Sun, from London says: The White Star Steamship Company has contracted with Harland & Wolff of Belfast for the construction of a steamer to be employed in the trans-Atlantic trade that will be 3,000 tons larger than the Oceanic. She will, therefore, exceed 20,000 tons burden. This colossus, the Kaiser Wilhelm II., now being built by the Vulcan Works at Stettin.

It is said that the outlaws are doing more damage than the Indians in Nebraska.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlahan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Under date of January 27 it is stated that "Crazy Snake," leader of the Indian insurrection, has been captured by United States Marshal Grant Johnson.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

WITH HEAVY SOLES.

Are just the right kind of SHOES for
RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN **BOX CALF,**

AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

Form No. 1156.

CABLE MESSAGE

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

—INCORPORATED—

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NO. OF WORDS.

FROM

Paris, France

RECEIVED at 671 WEST VAN BUREN ST.

Aug. 1st, 1900.

"Miehstove,"

Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at
Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S.
to the Paris Exposition of 1900.



Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

I. HOPP & CO.—I. HOPP & CO.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY FEBRUARY 12

GEAR'S BOMB.

After three days' delay, George G. Gear completed his anti-Wilcox bomb and on February 1 he exploded it in the House of Representatives.

He asks that Wilcox be unseated, first, because there was no territorial law providing for election of a Delegate; second, because Wilcox is guilty of bigamy; third, because two years or so ago he wrote encouraging letters and offered his sword to Aguinaldo.

We think Mr. Gear's action ill-advised. If successful, no good will accrue to the Territory by virtue thereof.

If there is machinery for electing a Delegate and Wilcox is unseated for some other reason, there will immediately be another election held which must cost several thousand dollars.

With the present electorate Wilcox or some of his allies will be chosen.

If it is held that there is no law providing for an election, then the present Legislature will pass the necessary law and a new election will be ordered. Whichever way it goes, the taxpayers of the Territory will be saddled with the expense of an election, with the certainty that they will land just where they started—minus the money spent on the polling. This bitter-chasing-its-tail program may be fun for Mr. Gear, but it is profitless for Hawaii.

As to the bigamy charge, Wilcox may or may not have married Theresa before the macaroni princess obtained her divorce. The facts are not before us; but it is admitted that the Italian divorce is now absolute, so that Wilcox is now living with one wife, who is devoted to him, and he appears to be acting the part of a model, if somewhat belated, husband. His case is not parallel with that of Utah Roberts. Mr. Roberts was married to three separate women; he admitted it and defended it on the floor of the House. There is as much difference between the two cases as between the reformed desperado turned preacher and the active pirate caught red-handed.

As to the Philippine incident, it is new and interesting, but irrelevant. In the first place, if it is treason for an American to give Aguinaldo advice, then Columbia the Gem of the Ocean is riddled with treason. Thousands of Americans, from Grandpa Hoar of Massachusetts down, have been peering the poor man with rapid-fire advice for two years past, and the volleys, although on the wane, still keep up, both in and out of Congress.

In the second place, the letters were written in 1899, and Wilcox did not become an American citizen until June 14, 1900, when that status was injected into him by an act of Congress.

In the third place, Wilcox can prove by repeated Hawaiian precedents that when he offered his sword to Aguinaldo's waning cause he was thereby guaranteeing American success; so there was no treason in that. Wilcox's strong point is his mouth. When he operates through that medium he is usually successful, but his sword escapades are invariably boomerangs in favor of the cause—against which it is drawn. His offer proves patriotism, not treason.

Mr. Gear will do his fellow Territorial suffers a good turn if he will drop the anti-Wilcox mask behind which he is operating and get out into the open and work for the judgeship, the itching for which position is the real cause for his present sojourn in Washington.

CABLE PROSPECTS.

There is not much chance of the Pacific cable being authorized at the present or short session of Congress. The increase of the Army and Navy calls for a large sum and the River and Harbor bill asks for nearly four times as much money as did the measure which, in President Arthur's time, caused the people to change the political complexion of the House. War expenses are going up and the war tax revenues are being cut down. Republican leaders do not think it wise at this time to add the millions required for a Pacific cable. There is also some disposition to first see what Marconi may do with his wireless telegraph.

But it is inevitable that, when a more propitious moment comes for the outlay, a cable to Hawaii will be built. We are not so sure about one across the ocean inasmuch as the United States is already in cable intercourse with the Philippines and when the Russian land telegraph has been perfected the cost of communication between Washington and Manila will have been much reduced. Perhaps an all-American cable may be built when the fate of the Philippines has been decided; but that is looking a long way ahead. The need of a cable to Hawaii must, however, be regarded as imminent. The United States aims to become the sea-power of the North Pacific and in the development of that ambitious purpose Hawaii is already in cable intercourse with the Philippines and when the Russian land telegraph has been perfected the cost of communication between Washington and Manila will have been much reduced.

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THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

In discussing the benefits of the Ship Subsidy bill, two or three historical facts should be called to mind. Previously to the Revolution of 1776 England had excluded the carrying of merchandise to foreign nations in colonial vessels. She had prohibited to a very large extent the development of manufactures in the colonies, so that on the first day of July, 1776, the foreign trade of the colonies which had grown up between 1776 and 1789, a period of thirteen years, was only twenty-one per cent and the total tonnage of American vessels was 123,000 tons. England, on the day when Washington was inaugurated, possessed more than seventy-five per cent of the total foreign carrying trade of the United States.

At this time, as a result of the dealings of the colonies with England we were indebted to her for imports in the sum of \$25,000,000, which had to be paid in gold. It is estimated that the total amount of gold in the United States at that time did not exceed \$12,000,000. The emergency was a grave one and it became necessary to adopt adequate measures for the correction of the evil, and the principle of discriminating duty was adopted. The result was that the American tonnage, which, on July 1, 1789, was only 123,000 tons, in a single year developed to 235,000 tons; at the end of two years it was about 440,000 tons; at the end of seven years, June 30, 1796, it was upwards of 800,000 tons. The percentage had increased from twenty-one per cent July 1, 1789, to ninety-six per cent July 1, 1796. The per capita tonnage of the United States was greater at the latter date than it has ever been since in the history of the country.

The provisions of the act of 1789 were rigidly enforced until the year 1817, when, at the instance of England, it was modified by a treaty of that year, so that the discrimination would no longer prevail against England and her dependencies in Europe. It is the belief of those who are familiar with this subject that the act of 1789 was the sole cause of the wonderful development of American shipping. It is also asserted with equal confidence that had it not been for the development of the American merchant marine, the American Navy, which achieved the glorious victories of the war of 1812, would never have had an existence. From 1817 to 1823 England was constantly soliciting the repeal of the provisions of the act of 1789 and this contention on her part was continued with great pertinacity until the year 1835, when it was practically abrogated.

Gradually the United States departed from the wise policy of discrimination. Treaties were made with nearly all the other maritime nations in which it was provided that the discriminating duty should not be imposed except where the same discrimination was imposed upon vessels of the United States. The tonnage of American ships, however, continued to increase until the year 1857, due in part to the superiority of the American clipper ship and to the new commercial business which followed the discovery of gold in California. On those accounts the gradual loss of the advantages gained by the act of 1789 was not severely felt. But in 1861 came the Civil War, which practically drove American commerce from the seas.

On the 30th day of June, 1860, sixty-five per cent of our American foreign carrying trade was done by American vessels; on the 30th day of June, 1865, at the end of the Civil War, we retained only twenty-five per cent. The reduction of forty per cent was accomplished by the fitting out of Confederate cruisers by England and by the fact that the British and other foreign Lloyd's had perfected and adopted a system of discrimination in the rates on American vessels which tended to prevent their profitable employment.

From June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1897, the American carrying trade decreased so that but eleven per cent was, in the closing period, carried by American vessels, British ships getting eighty per cent. Since then the Spanish war, by extending the sphere of American influence and building up a new transport and trading service, has helped to restore a title of the trade in American bottoms, but our merchant ships are yet strangers on the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Pacific trade routes.

It was proposed, in the terms of the Dingley bill, to restore the discriminating duties of 1789, but so many treaties were in the way that nothing could be done. A substitute measure was soon devised in the form of a ship subsidy bill, so much bounty being rated to ships of American register entering the carrying trade. If this bill passes, the result must inevitably be to stimulate the American ship-building industry, to attract our hardy young men back to the sea and to earn for America the vast profits now going elsewhere which are made in the deep-sea transportation of American products.

The excessive rain has the advantage of keeping the forests free from fire. Last winter fires on the uplands did much damage on several of the islands; and during a dry spell a few weeks ago quite a blaze started about Pacific Heights. As things are now it is barely practicable to keep a fire going in a kitchen stove. Wet as the town may be, the woodlands are wetter yet and are not only safe from the stray spark but are fast repairing the ravages of former fires.

George Q. Cannon tells the Utah saints that the native people here wanted to worship him. If they did they kept a knowledge of it away from the sight of all but the inspired Cannon himself. The time has long since passed when the natives made a god of the visiting white man and as for Cannon they did not even give him a hokopu.

HAWAII IN ARMY.

Joseph Aea To Be West Point Cadet.

CAPT. POND'S SON FOR NAVY PLUM.

Daniel Yowell Alternate Candidate for Military Whiting for Judge.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Delegate Wilcox has appointed as his cadet to West Point Joseph Kaiponohoa Aea, with Daniel Yowell as alternate. The appointments were made after recommendations had been made by the members of the independent party and the young men chosen had been as well recommended by many private parties. The first named, it is understood, will be given special training before he comes on to pass the examinations, which are very rigid. This holds not only in the classical course but also in the physical examination. The cadet proper is understood here to be an especial favorite of the Queen, a protege in fact, and his appointment is made that the course may be taken by one who is a full Hawaiian. Yowell is said to be only part Hawaiian and is named that there may be no danger that the place for the Islands is not filled in the event of the rejection of Aea.

The appointment to the Naval Academy will go to the son of Captain Pond, U. S. N., who was the first in the field to urge the selection by Wilcox, and secured the promise. This place would have been an ideal one for some of the bright young Hawaiians; perhaps one which would have opened a career which would have appealed more directly to one of the race than a place in the army.

The report that the Judge of the First District was to resign was received here with some interest. Delegate Wilcox decided at once that he would recommend the appointment to the vacancy of former Judge Whiting, who was one of the strongest candidates for the place which went to the incumbent, but was beaten on account of a personal fight. The fight at this time will be made a hard one and it is expected that Whiting will win.

The publication here yesterday of the reports that the Porto Ricans who recently arrived in Honolulu had engaged in a riot and that they had been ticketed to carry them to their destination and to identify them, did not cause any criticism unduly at the Bureau of Immigration, as the methods under which the Porto Ricans were handled by the planters' agents are well known. When the Porto Ricans arrived in New Orleans and were removed to Texas, many reports of ill-usage were printed in the east and these had the effect of making an investigation necessary, and an agent was sent out for that purpose. His report was such as to quell any feeling of distrust of the agents of the planters and there was no further thought given the matter.

A postoffice has been established at Waiholo, Oahu, with special service from Honolulu. The postoffice at Hauula, Oahu, has been ordered discontinued February 15; mail to Kahuku, Abigail Aikue is postmistress at Waiholo.

E. M. BOYD.

CHAMBERLAIN ARRIVES.

He is not Going to Make any Sweeping Changes.

Roy H. Chamberlain, the newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, arrived on the China, together with his wife and two children. Mr. Chamberlain will take official charge of the local department on the 15th inst., when it will be transferred to him by Acting Collector Hasson, who has held the office temporarily since the resignation of William Haywood. The transfer will be attended to by George H. Fletcher, special agent of the Treasury Department, who came on the same steamer for that purpose.

Mr. Chamberlain says it is not his intention to make any sweeping changes in the personnel of the office and no changes will be made except for incompetence. Mr. Chamberlain says the offices have been well conducted and there will probably be no changes on this account.

The new collector comes from Iowa and is a son-in-law of Representative Hobron of that state. For two years past he has been in the customs service in Cuba and he has also served the Government in the postal service.

To Amend Organic Act.

By advices received Saturday from Washington it is understood that the matter of Hawaiian land will receive the attention of Congress very soon. J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, has been instructed by letter from Mr. Dole to remain in Washington to represent Hawaiian interests in case of any important action. He was advised to press the amendment to the section of the Organic Act which limits the corporation ownership of land to 1,000 acres, but he was also instructed to use his personal discretion in case circumstances should render the advisability of pressing the matter doubtful. A letter has been received by Governor Dole from Census Superintendent Merriman, saying that the detailed report for Hawaii would be furnished in a short time. This letter was received on the China and disappointment was occasioned by the non-arrival

of the report by the last mail. It will probably be received by the next steamer.

Harvard Hawaiians.

(Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The revolution of 1895 was observed last Saturday evening by the Harvard Hawaiian Club with a banquet at Hotel Lenox in this city. Those present, including representatives from the Yale Hawaiian Club and other guests, were Albert Along, Fred Alexander, Arthur Baldwin, Hiram Bingham, Jr., Robert Bond, Samuel Castle, Maurice Damon, Harold Dillingham, Hon. G. D. Gilman, Edwin Hall, Ferdinand Hedemann, F. A. Hosmer, Fred Iaukea, Henry Judd, William Lepera and William Love. At the "reckoning time" Hiram Bingham, Jr., presided.

Chinese-American Citizenship.

Official copies of the decision of the Attorney General regarding the citizenship of Chinese who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii before annexation were received last night by Collector Stackpole. The decision gives full American citizenship to such Chinese, and also gives them the right to be bondsmen in custom house matters, which right has been denied them upon the ground that they acquired no citizenship rights by virtue of the Territorial Act.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED.

The war tax bill is completed.

Grover Cleveland has joined a fox-hunting club.

Colonel George W. Grannis of California is dead.

"Snapper" Garrison, the jockey, is ill with pneumonia.

John Willey, a pioneer stock raiser of Oakland, is dead.

The Cear left Livadia on January 24 for St. Petersburg.

A half-million-dollar fire occurred in Chicago January 24.

The missing steamer Bealton is safe in Taku Harbor, Alaska.

Queen Victoria's death has delayed the Chinese negotiations.

Pauline French, a San Francisco belle, is going on the stage.

The Federal party has urged the passage of the Spooner bill.

The St. Helen's Sanitarium, at Eureka, Cal., was burned last week.

There is another rich oil strike at Sargent's Station, California.

Baron Curzon of Kedleston has reported fear of another famine in India.

Eighteen German guns have been added to the British arsenal at Queenstown.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association will meet at Monterey, California.

The Stokes Hotel in New York, the largest in the world, is nearing completion.

Paul L. Moses, a news carrier, has sued the Southern Pacific Company for \$25,000.

On January 24 Hearst Hall, for the women students of the University, was opened.

John D. Rockefeller has donated \$200,000 to the endowment fund of Oberlin College.

A Montana sheriff was shot dead by a boy whom he was going to arrest for burglary.

The hostile Choctaws and Creek Snakes are now said to number two thousand.

An ultimatum is said to have been issued by Senator Frye against the shipping bill.

It is said that Andrew Carnegie has secured control of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

The Indiana Senate has adopted the electrocution chair as the State's capital punishment.

An appropriation of \$150,000 has been made for the building of a San Francisco sea wall.

It is said that the natives of New Hebrides are much agitated and in fear of French troops.

Senator Dingley made a forceful address in favor of the shipping bill in the Senate January 25.

Thousands of Filipinos on the Island of Panay have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Three prospectors for gold were speared by savage natives of Australia, who resented the encroachment.

A peculiar mineral has been found in Texas, known as "sulfur dross," of acid and is of great depth.

A terrible heat wave is reported in Australia, many deaths occurring. Bush fires are ascribed as the cause.

The Duke and Duchess of York will take their trip to Australia notwithstanding the death of the Queen.

No trace has been found of the man who tried to assassinate Queen Regent Clotilde of Spain on January 25.

On January 24 the Boers made an attack upon the train of Lord Kitchener near Pretoria, but were driven off.

Two Buddhist priests from Japan expounded the doctrines of Nirvana to Berkeley College students recently.

Jockey Willis Buchanan, a California lad, will don the royal colors and be seen in future on the English turf.

The rate war between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has resulted in a lowering of rates.

St. Petersburg was profusely decorated for the czar and the Caarina and their arrival was the occasion of much public rejoicing.

Hamburg, the phenomenal and successful racer, was sold at Madison Square Garden, New York, in the sale beginning January 30.

Senator Ashie introduced a bill into the Sacramento Legislature reducing attorneys' fees and limiting the employment of attorneys.

A bill for the repeal of the law restricting remarriage before the lapse of one year after divorce was passed in the California Assembly.

The proposed changes in the English prayer books substitute "King" for "Queen" and "Edward" for "Victoria". There are other changes.

Further robberies in the Vatican have taken place. This time art treasures of great value have been carried off. The Pope is much disturbed.

Every school district in San Jose, California, is raising sweet peas and other flowers in preparation for the carnival for McKinley's reception.

An English paper editorial comments favorably upon the alliance with Germany as something which England cannot afford to throw away.

A policeman in St. Louis fought a duel with a desperate thief on January 24 and was finally overpowered from loss of blood. The robber escaped.

A bill to abolish the San Francisco Commercial place the pilot service under State supervision was presented in the California Legislature.

The dismissal of Dr. Rome is approved by the Alumni of Stanford University, who declare the right of free speech was not infringed by Mrs. Stanford.

"Want of Watchfulness."

Makes the Thief.

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Disordered Blood—"My father has long been troubled with disordered blood and weak back. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and healthy; he works every day." A. S. Hayes, S. Easton, Pa.

Humor—"When I had a blood purifier I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the most effective and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

There is a financial crisis in Brazil. The House, on January 25, accepted the Army bill report. Among other things the bill provides that volunteer soldiers are eligible to become captains.

George T. Rice, editor of the Daily Bulletin, a marine journal published in Manila, will be sent back to the United States for printing a false report.

The salesmen in the Fair, Chicago's biggest department store, have been prohibited from using powder or paint and wearing their hair in a pompadour.

Mother Stewart, famous the world over for her crusades in the cause of temperance, glories in Mrs. Nation's work and predicts the murder of the crusader.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was baptized in Archbishop Corrigan's private chapel on January 24. She was christened Murdo.

The recent storms drove a school of sharks into the harbor at Vancouver and a boy who was swimming twenty yards from the wharf was bitten in twain by one of these.

T. T. Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, who was extradited from the United States last October, has been sentenced by a London Judge to ten years' penal servitude.

Ten days after taking out a \$40,000 insurance policy, James C. Pearson of Boston died. As the man was sick at the time of issuance, the company will contest payment.

Charles J. Anderson, a rich Klondike miner whose wife is suing for divorce, wishes her to restore forty United States Government bonds and the gold dust and nuggets in her possession.

Commanding officers report that the troubles from Indians in the Southwest are not so serious as represented, though under date of January 25 alarming reports were still coming in.

President McKinley has urged the need of legislation in the Philippines upon the Senate in a recommendation accompanying reports from Secretary Root.

An extra session of Congress may be held for consideration of the matter.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has been again assaulted. This time by a crowd of women in Kansas.

Two 6,000-gallon tanks of oil, for fuel, will be used in future in the San Jose power house.

It is again stated that Denmark will sell the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Ten Filipino political prisoners have been deported to Guam by order of General MacArthur.

The Californian delegation bearing the electoral vote of the State reached Washington January 24.

Elder Myers of the Los Angeles Dunkard congregation will establish a co-operative colony in Texas.

The Duke of Manchester made many friends in California by his democratic manners and cheery ways.

Cold weather in the States has greatly increased the west-bound traffic, as tourists are flocking to California.

St. Giles' Church, in Chislehurst, London, the burial place of John Milton, the poet, is again to be sold.

The Legislature has ordered a sweeping inquiry of prison scandals in Sacramento and other State prisons.

Under the new natal act Vancouver, B. C., refused to allow a small party of Japanese to land on January 24.

Judge Bond of New York has denied the allegation that he called the California fruit organization a failure.

A new bill before the Senate will provide for the protection of the manufacturer and will license drummers.

From Cape Town, January 24, comes news of invading Boers expecting supplies and help of European filibusters.

The operation performed on President Krueger's eyes by Professors Nellen and Dreyman, January 24, was perfectly successful.

An Iowa Young Men's Christian Association secretary has resigned his position to become the proprietor of a gambling house.

John Hoey, a Salinas hermit, walked twenty miles after having been struck by a locomotive and then dropped dead from internal injuries.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LESTER A. DICKET, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 784, Honolulu, H. T. King and Bethel Sts.

HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. T.

A. SCHAFFNER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOK—Robert Lewis, F. J. Lowrey, G. M. Cooks—Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Office, 44 Fort St.

HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 215 King St., Tel. 125. Family, plantation and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Manufacturers of Soft Drinks and Sodas, 100 Alameda St., Honolulu, H. T.

MUNOZ LUNA, THOMAS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S

Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne

The Chamberlain Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is undoubtedly the most effective of all remedies for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc., and is the only one that can be taken by the most delicate of infants.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne
Is a fluid medicine which contains PAIN-EXPELLER and every kind of ailment, relieving them WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND WITHOUT THE nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Coughs, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; and that generally successful.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, reports: "Two cases completely cured by Chlorodyne."

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne

(From Monday's Daily.)

justice, truth, and holiness, let
 love and love, and all those virtues that
 from the Christian Professor, flourish
 in his days; direct all his counsels and
 his people to thy glory, and the welfare
 of his people; give them grace to
 his mind cheerful, and willingly for
 patience sake; that neither public pas-
 sions, nor private interests, may dis-
 turb his care for the public good; let
 him always possess the hearts of his
 people, that they may never be wanting
 in honor to his Person, and dutiful sub-
 jection to his Authority; let his Reign
 be long and prosperous, and crown him
 with immortality in the life to come;
 through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Though Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.
 I beseech Edward, God, who hast set Thy
 right hand upon the Throne of his
 Majesty, we most humbly beseech Thee
 to protect him on the way, and all the
 dangers to which he may be exposed,
 to bring him from the gathering together
 of the forward, and from the innumera-
 ble of wicked Doers; Do thou weaken
 health, blast the seed, and scatter

people with that hour in the history of Israel of old, when a profound sorrow fell upon the nation, and the land was mourning from Beersheba to Dan, let this not be misunderstood. No comparisons are perfect. History does not repeat itself in all particulars. And in recalling your attention to points of resemblance between that period and this it is not intended that the succession to the throne of Great Britain at this time is parallel to the succession of Solomon to David. It is one particular at least that there is a connection between the two successions. For Solomon was already seated on his father's throne and was a young King when David fell asleep, a point to which I would direct your attention is this, that the glory of David's reign was never forgotten. All down centuries the throne on which the succession of Kings of Judah were seated continued to be spoken of as the throne of David. The court of Solomon far more brilliant than the court



to generation.

It is possible to find language which is more fitly and more eloquently to describe the reign of Victoria than the immortal words of David—"He that ruleth by men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. From that bright June morning, the 24th of June, when she was awakened to her sleep to become the lips of the Prime Minister of the Crown that she was Queen of England to that dark evening of January, 1901, on which the wait-angels carried her soul to Paradise, the fear of God was the guiding principle in her. For those sixty-four years she was the guiding principle in the life of her countrymen and women, in her coronation and her reign, in her arduous duties and kept the fear of God constantly before her eyes. This was the time no place to speak of all her progress and advancement that has marked the Victorian Era. The purpose of this commemorative funeral service was to thank Almighty God, as we have already thanked Him, for the grace be-queathed to our departed Queen which made her a light to her people and a blessing to those who shall come after her. It was the least of the beams that in the shining glory of her reign and the purity of her court, and the exemplary domestic life of the Royal family. And along with this what ground of thankfulness there is for the influence exerted by the departed sovereign in the progress of the world. The world has been expressed that she deplores the loss of a great benefactor for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. But may we not rather hope and believe that that nation-

day.

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Rawls—A decline was made in refined sugar during the week ending for the year, against 75,000 tons last year.

indications point to 4½c in the near future. From all the information at our command at the moment, we incline to think that buyers will be satisfied to make free purchases at this level, without attempting to rush the decline further, which might not be successful under the conditions prevailing in Europe, where prices are under the influence of the German syndicate, which aims to maintain quotations. While many European correspondents appear to be anticipating a heavy decline in quotations for raw sugars during this campaign, we find in this country that contrary opinion prevails to a large extent among the refiners as well as exporters, and for this reason it appears to us extremely doubtful if much, any, lower quotations than 4½c for centrifugals will be made at any time. While the Cuba crop appears to be yielding out somewhat more satisfactorily thus far, yet the planters may feel disposed, in view of future possibilities, to withhold their sugars to some extent in the markets, after having made a amount of sales of first deliveries.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Professor L. M. Hoskins of Stanford rendered uncollectible for many years last week by an electric shock.

the cruiser New York is to be com-
missioned February 14.

AT PEARL HARBOR.

No Funds For a Naval Station Now.

LAND OPTIONS TO BE GOTTEN FIRST

Cable Bill Still in Abeyance—Dr. Stubbs for Diversified Growths.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The fact that the naval appropriation bill as reported in the House does not contain any appropriation for the improvement of Pearl Harbor by the erection there of the buildings for the proposed naval station has proven a great disappointment to the officials of the naval bureau of construction and repair, but the reason for the action seems to have been founded. The site for the station has been chosen. The land which it is proposed to improve by the erection of the station has been chosen, and while it is partially outlined by previous administrations it covers other ground which will entail negotiations widely different than those which would be necessary to secure any of the old sites.

When the question came up of an appropriation of \$500,000 for the naval station as proposed it was discovered that the Navy Department had no hard and fast option on the land which it wanted. For this reason the members of the committee decided that there was no reason why the money should be appropriated at that time. They were of opinion that the appropriation of this sum would make the prices of land on the shores of Pearl Harbor even stiffer than they are now and would in fact compel the payment of a sum largely in excess of what the land should cost. This has been the experience of the Government in the past and so frequent have been these instances that it was decided that there should be options secured first and then the money would be appropriated.

The efforts being made to secure a day for the consideration of the cable bill in the House have as yet amounted to naught owing to the failure of certain of the men who had been counted upon to act with the delegate from Hawaii and the California men to come to time. The attempt has not been abandoned and there will be another attempt made to have the Speaker give a day for the bill. There have been assurances given that there will be a majority for the measure when it comes up.

The report of Dr. Stubbs on the agriculture of Hawaii has also been submitted to Congress and is now being printed and will be ready for distribution at an early date. The report gives interesting figures concerning the sugar and other industries and lays stress on the nature of the soil and climate which would make it possible to raise many of the best forage plants and the small fruits and vegetables of the sub-tropical and temperate zones.

Speaker Henderson of the House is opposed to any commission of members of both houses being sent to Hawaii to look into the land question. He takes this stand on the grounds of economy and thinks the work could be done as well by a commissioner. This stand, however, is not that of the Senate and it is more than probable that if the Speaker sticks to his intention to prevent any such investigation on the part of the House that the Senate will make it an independent commission.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke were in the city for a short time Tuesday on their way to New York. They visited the Congressional Library and took their departure the same evening. Mr. Cooke secured passports which will be used during the proposed visit they will make to the Mediterranean soon. Mr. Cooke called upon Attorney Haywood and consulted with him as to the prospects of legislation during the session.

A CANONIZED AMERICAN.

Mother Elizabeth Seton May be Beatified by Rome.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Search is being made here for facts and records that will authorize the enrollment of the first Native American to be included among the canonized saints. The Rev. F. S. McHale, C. M., president of Niagara University, has received authority to begin the work preliminary to the beatification of Mother Elizabeth Seton, who founded the order for the Sisters of Charity in the United States.

In the Roman Catholic church the process of canonization is a long one that proceeds with slow caution both here and in Rome. It is noticeable that the present subject is a woman whose career was all identified with the promotion of the education of her sex and who was a member of one of the Protestant Episcopal families socially prominent in this city during the revolutionary era and the first years of the century just closed.

Elizabeth Ann Seton was the daughter of Richard Bayley, one of the famous old-time New York physicians. Miss Bayley was married by Bishop Prevost in 1798 to William Seton, a member of an old and well-reputed Scotch family. They had four children. Mr. Seton died in Italy, December 27, 1803, while abroad for his health, and the widow returned to New York. She became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in 1805 and four years later removed to Baltimore.

She then resolved to attempt the formation of a religious community, especially devoted to the service of women and children. The generosity of

another convert, the Rev. Francis Cooper, enabled her to buy a farm at Emmitsburg, Md. Here, adopting the rule of St. Vincent de Paul in vogue in France before the revolution, she founded in 1810 the order of the Sisters of Charity. From that humble beginning it has increased and prospered until it now a vast association of pious women managing schools, asylums and hospitals all over the United States.

Two of her daughters also joined the order. The late Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore was her nephew, and the Right Rev. Mgr. Robert Seton, D. D., of Jersey City, the first American honored by the Pope in the Roman prelature, is her grandson. Mother Seton died at Emmitsburg on January 4, 1821.

A Test of Faith.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A special to the Times from Albany says: The hearing on the Bell bill to prevent Christian Scientists from practicing their art will be resumed next Wednesday and promises to be of great interest.

At a hearing last Wednesday several of the Christian Scientists asserted that there was no danger in germs under Christian Science treatment. It was stated that the belief of the "Scientists" in their immunity from germs would be put to the test. One of the members of the State Medical Society, it is reported, will bring to the hearing next Wednesday a vial of typhoid fever germs. He will ask some of the "Scientists" to demonstrate their immunity by drinking those germs.

A CHINESE ROBBED.

A Chinese was knocked down on Hotel street, in the burned district, about 9 o'clock last night by three men and robbed of some money. Before the highwaymen could take from him all that he had in his possession, however, two other Chinese, hearing their countryman's loud cries for assistance, rushed to the scene and frightened the thieves away.

Ah Ching is the name of the victim of the robbery. He is a clerk in the Oahu Lumber Company. He was going home after attending to some business and when he was on Hotel street, near Maunakea street, he was suddenly seized from behind and thrown violently to the ground. He immediately shouted for help, but as soon as he opened his mouth to call out one of the ruffians started to choke him. His cries were heard, however, and two other Chinese soon came running up, thinking that murder was being done. The approach of the Chinese frightened the three robbers and they got away in a hurry before help arrived and before they could be recognized.

Ah Ching is of the impression that the highwaymen were white men, but the place where he was attacked was so dark and he was seized from behind so suddenly that he did not have the opportunity of getting a look at the faces of his cowardly assailants.

Ah Ching had considerable money on him at the time; most of it was in his trousers pockets. When he was knocked down by the three men his vest pockets were first searched and four or five dollars taken therefrom. Before the men could search the trousers pockets help arrived in the persons of the two Chinese who heard Ah Ching's cries and the thieves ran, leaving their victim lying on the ground.

Ah Ching reported the matter to the police, but as he could not give any description of the men who had attacked him, it is not probable that they will be found.

Attack on Americans.

MANILA, Feb. 2.—Lieutenant Hicken and a detachment of thirty of company M, Thirty-fourth regiment, while crossing a river Tuesday night were surprised by insurgents gathered at Fiesta San Lucia, Island of Cebu. They were attacked in front and both flanks by a hundred rifles and more Bolomen. Five Americans were killed, four were wounded and two are missing. The insurgent loss is believed to have been heavy. Captain Malley, with a detachment, re-entered some bodies which were mutilated. Additional detachments were sent and are endeavoring to surround the insurgents.

The Chinese Crisis.

PEKING, Feb. 1.—M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, had a three hours' conference with Li Hung Chang this afternoon. The foreign diplomats believe that it is urgent that they should hold out for no punishment for the Princes beyond banishment. M. de Giers has stated that Russia will not consent to the execution of Prince Tuan.

Hawaiian Leaves New York.

The new American freight steamer Hawaiian, of the new American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, sailed on her maiden trip from New York on January 7 for San Francisco and Honolulu. Captain Banefield is in command of the Hawaiian and is the second of the line's new vessels to leave New York. Monthly sailings will follow with the new steamers Oregonian, Californian, American, Alaskan and Arizonian.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE.

The greatest danger from colds and grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The City of Galveston, through committee, is about to ask the Senate of the Texas Legislature to repeal the charter of the city, provide for its future government and refund its indebtedness. Holders of Galveston bonds are forming a protective league.

CITIZENS HERE.

Rights of Hawaiian Chinese Fully Defined.

(Staff Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Full and complete is the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States upon the question of the citizenship of Chinese who were citizens of Hawaii prior to the passage of the annexation resolution, and who have not since that time taken any steps to abandon that citizenship. The brief mention of the fact that this was the decision of the Department of Justice does not give the fullest view of the reasoning by which the Attorney General arrives at that conclusion, and for that reason the decision is appended.

While the opinion of the Attorney General is based upon that of the Solicitor of the Treasury, it goes into the subject fully and as well will be found later to have bearing upon other questions which will be argued as coming under the general laws of the United States and which it may be held should apply as the Constitution goes with the flag despite the action of Congress. The decisions in these cases which were rendered by the Solicitor have not been made public, the publication in the Advertiser being the only publicity given to them so far. Reference to that opinion will show how completely the Attorney General has gone in his opinion that the enactment by Congress has become the paramount law of the land. The decision of the department, in line with the opinion herewith given, goes forward now to the Collector of Customs and will be followed by him in his subsequent rulings in such cases. This ruling in full is as follows:

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1901.

The Secretary of the Treasury,
Sir: Your letters of December 6 and December 10 request my opinion upon the following questions of law relating to actual cases arising in the administration of your Department:

One—Whether a person born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1855 of Chinese parents who are laborers, and taken to China with his mother in 1890, is entitled to re-enter the Territory of Hawaii, where his father still resides?

Two—Whether the wife and children of a Chinese person, who was naturalized in 1887 in Hawaii and still resides there, are entitled to enter that Territory "by virtue of the citizenship" of the husband and father?

In the first case the Chinese person claims the right to enter the Territory of Hawaii because he is a citizen of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii by reason of his birth in that Territory; and in the second case the Chinese persons claim the same right because the husband and father is a citizen of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii by force of his naturalization under Hawaiian laws. The exact question, then, upon which I have the honor to deliver to you my opinion is whether a Chinese person born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands prior to the annexation of that Territory is a citizen of the United States; for I conceive that there can be no doubt under existing law of the right of a citizen of the United States and of his wife and children to enter freely the Territory of Hawaii.

The Joint Resolution of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 769), providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, contains the following paragraph:

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except under such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by or under any authority, shall be permitted to enter the Hawaiian Islands."

The Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii (sec. 1, art. 17) provided that "all persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic, are citizens thereof." The Act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat., 141), providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, declared (sec. 4) that "all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii." This discussion grants, as I understand it, that the two Chinese persons whose personal or family rights are in question, were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii at the crucial date, and does not require me further to scrutinize and to determine their status under the constitution and laws of that republic.

I lay aside important questions suggested by the inquiry, which may hereafter arise, but are not now material, affecting the status and rights of various classes of Chinese persons now born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands prior to August 12, 1898, who may seek to enter Hawaii or desire to remain there, or who may seek to enter the United States from that Territory. Such questions, when they arise, will involve inter alia the Joint Resolution from which I have quoted, the laws forbidding the naturalization of Chinese (sec. 14, Act of May 6, 1892, 22 Stat., 81; Act of April 30, 1900, sec. 5, 7, 190 of the Act of April 30, 1900, supra), and the restrictive provisions of sec. 161 of the Act last cited relative to "certificates of residence" for Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands. As to these matters I express no opinion, because we are concerned only with the definite class of Chinese persons who were born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands prior to August 12, 1898.

The inquiry involves both the power and intention of Congress in dealing with the subject. As to the power—in Wong Kim Ark vs. United States, 109 U. S. 69, decided several months before the adoption of the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, which deliberately determined that a child, born in the United States of Chinese parents who have a permanent domicile in this country, becomes at birth a citizen of the United States, the court re-stated the inherent right of the United States, acting through Congress, to exclude or expel aliens; and, in a review of the exercise by Congress of the constitutional power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," again recognized as constituting the denial of naturalization to Chinese persons. And, on the other hand, showed that through treaty or by authority of

Congress certain classes of persons may be declared to be citizens.

"It is true that Chinese persons born in China cannot be naturalized like other aliens by proceeding under the naturalization laws; but this is for want of any statute creating authorizing or permitting such naturalization." Chinese persons not born in this country have never been recognized as citizens of the United States, nor authorized to become such under the naturalization laws" (citing Fong Yue Ting vs. United States, 149 U. S. 710, and in re Gee Hoo, 71 Fed. Rep. 274). A person born out of the jurisdiction of the United States can become a citizen by being naturalized either by treaty, as in the annexation of foreign territory, or by authority of Congress exercised either by declaring certain classes of persons to be citizens, or by enabling foreigners individually to become citizens by proceedings in the judicial tribunals, as in the ordinary provisions of the naturalization acts.

The fourteenth amendment, while it leaves the power where it was before, in Congress, to regulate naturalization, etc. (139 U. S. 701, 702, 703).

In American Insurance Co. vs. Canter, 1 Pet. 511, 542, Chief Justice Marshall, quoting the sixth article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain, which admitted the inhabitants of the Spanish territory of Florida to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States," says:

"This treaty is the law of the land, and admits the inhabitants of Florida to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States. It is unnecessary to inquire whether this is not their condition, independent of stipulation."

It is to be observed that the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," vested in Congress by clause 4, section 8, article I of the Constitution of the United States, is an affirmative grant by virtue of which Congress was authorized to displace conflicting State laws on the subject. This grant cannot properly be construed to limit the power of Congress, under the authority "to make rules and regulations respecting the territories belonging to the United States," to provide diversely for individual or collective naturalization in territories acquired, with a view to the special circumstances or needs of each territory. Upon this principle proceeds the express application to organized Territories (sec. 2166, Revised Statutes) of the uniform rules respecting individual naturalization through the courts, and on the same principle depend the varying laws respecting both individual and collective naturalization which have been enacted for certain territories and classes of people (post, and sec. 100 of the Hawaiian Act cited). In other words, our ordinary naturalization laws are of general but not universal application.

It never seems to have been supposed that the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization meant anything more than that individual applications to become citizens by proceedings in judicial tribunals should rest upon uniform authority and should follow the same forms everywhere in the United States, and in the Territories when the rules should be extended and applied to them by Congress. It has been assumed that the language of this grant of power affected the right of Congress to exclude or to admit certain classes of aliens by special or collective provisions; or the right of the treaty-making power to stipulate for the same results. (See, for a stipulation denying naturalization, article IV of the Chinese treaty of 1894 at supra.)

Accordingly, we find that the power of collective naturalization has been frequently exercised by the President and Congress in the treaty for the cession of Louisiana, which agreed to admit the inhabitants to the rights of citizens of the United States (art. III, Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers, p. 331; The Mayor of New Orleans vs. Armas, 9 Pet. 323; Opinion of Justice Catron in Dred Scott case, 19 How. 393, 629); in the treaty with Spain of 1819 referred to in American Insurance Co. vs. Canter, supra; in the treaty of 1848 with Mexico (article VIII, Treaties and Conventions, etc., pp. 631, 635; People vs. Naglee, 1 Cal. 223), which gave Mexican citizens in the ceded territory the right of election to become citizens of the United States, and made continuance in the Territory after a year the exercise of that election; and in the Alaska treaty of 1867 (art. III, Treaties and Conventions, etc., pp. 333, 341), which conferred a similar right upon the inhabitants of Alaska, excepting uncivilized native tribes.

Congress, also, has in many instances carried this power into effect. In Boyd vs. Thayer, 10 U. S. 15, holding that Congress has the power to effect a collective naturalization on the admission of a State into the Union, by reason of the necessary adoption as citizens of the United States of those whom Congress makes members of the political community, the court says:

"Congress, in the exercise of the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, has enacted general laws under which all individuals may be naturalized; but the instances of collective naturalization by treaty or by statute are numerous." (Id., 16.)

And, after reviewing such instances, the court cites the Act of February 3, 1897 (34 Stat., 389), making by its terms "every Indian situated in the Hawaiian Islands a citizen of the United States." "By the annexation of Texas, under a joint resolution of Congress of March 1, 1845, and its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, December 29, 1845, all the citizens of the former republic became, without any express declaration, citizens of the United States" (citing 5 Stat. 582; 9 Stat. 108, and other authorities). (Id. U. S. 18.)

Compare also the case of Osterman vs. Baldwin, 6 Wall. 116, which determined that the Act of admission of Texas into the Union was an act of naturalization operating retrospectively.

And, finally, the Act organizing the Territory of Oklahoma, March 3, 1900, 26 Stat. 51, by its 4th section, provided, on the one hand, that a member of an Indian tribe in the Indian Territory might apply to the United States Court to become a citizen of the United States; and, on the other hand, that a certain Indian Confederation, accepting their lands in severalty, and selecting their allotments, "shall be deemed to be, and are hereby declared to be, citizens of the United States."

With respect to the intention of Congress in the present case, I cannot conceive that there is any doubt. The language of the Hawaiian Act (sec. 4) is that "all persons who are citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." This language is definitive and unequivocal, and nothing less than a declaration of Congress that the situation in the Hawaiian Islands as well as the situation in this country, and understood the laws of the former republic which were continued, repealed, or subjected to amendment, respectively.

bill became law. But in the Hawaiian case Congress, after annexation, admitted the islands as a Territory, established a Territorial government, and did not withhold or limit the privilege of citizenship, which was within its competence to do, but expressly granted that privilege to all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on the date fixed. Congress said a very plain thing, and must be understood to have meant what it said.

In consideration of the foregoing authorities and reasoning, an undebatable conclusion is reached upon this subject which the Solicitor of the Treasury expresses in his opinions of September 1 and December 4, 1900. The repugnancy which the Solicitor sees between sections 4 and 101 of the Hawaiian Act disappears, as he himself suggests, upon the evident construction that section 4 applied and was intended to apply only to those Chinese who were not citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898. In my opinion, considerations drawn from the general Chinese exclusion policy of the United States, leading to the proposition that this grant of privilege is difficult to conceive or impossible to suppose, may not justify the suggestion just quoted, that while Congress did not intend "to admit to the full rights of citizenship a class of Chinese persons in a distant land who, if they had been domiciled in our midst, could under no circumstances ever have become citizens of the United States." Nevertheless, this is precisely what Congress did. And it must be noted that the suggestion just quoted, that while such Chinese persons being born in China would not have been entitled to naturalization in this country, on the other hand, if born in the United States, under a status as defined in the Wong Kim Ark decision, they would have been citizens of the United States by birth through the force of that decision. I do not think that this plain letter and meaning of the statute may be overthrown by the reasoning upon which the Solicitor of the Treasury relies, and I therefore answer both your questions in the affirmative, assuming it to be conceded, however, on the facts stated by you, that the Chinese persons in question, born and naturalized respectively in the Hawaiian Islands, are in fact citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, under the constitution and laws thereof, on August 12, 1898, and have not since that date in any way abandoned or lost their rights as such.

I return herewith the inclosures of your letter.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney General.

DON'T NEGLECT

A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.

(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Co., railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM GILLIVER.

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not that the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Pacific Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A conference of California Congressmen, attended by Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, was held today to discuss the Pacific cable bill and the means to bring it up during the present session. The opinion seems to be that the bill was hardly likely to be considered, but that an effort should be made in the hope that public sentiment might be aroused sufficiently to cause Speaker Henderson to give consideration to the bill.

De Wet in Cape Colony.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—"General De Wet's forces consist of 1,000 men and two guns," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail. "It is unofficially confirmed that he has entered Cape Colony, but definite news is impatiently awaited."

"It is understood here," says the Durban correspondent of the Mail, "that operations in the field will soon be revived on a large scale and the policy of hunting out and capturing the Boers."

The Daily News this morning editorially urges that an endeavor should be made to utilize the presence in England of numerous sovereigns in representation of European states on the occasion when the world is mourning the death of a peace-loving Queen, to secure the cessation of the "unhappy war in South Africa."

Bonding Privilege to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Ways and Means Committee today held its first meeting in several weeks, and bills were favorably reported extending the privilege of immediate transportation in bond to Everett, Wash., and Honolulu, Hawaii, and making Douglas, A. T., a sub-port of entry.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judah Building, Fort Street.

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Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Newbro's Herpicide

KILLS THE DANDRUFF GERM!

Dandruff

IS A GERM DISEASE that causes falling hair and baldness.

DESTROY THE GERM and you destroy the dandruff by using

Herpicide

IT IS NOT ONLY A Dandruff Cure but also a most delightful hair dressing for regular toilet use.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY and the only Hair Preparation in the world on this strictly new and successful basis.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

PRICE

\$1.00

PER BOTTLE

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Mrs. Rowell, the wife of a wealthy Chicago merchant, who was thought to have been abducted, was found wandering in the country deranged in mind.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

Tolstoi is seriously ill. Russia is not seeking a loan. Chaffee may succeed MacArthur. Croker will pay the English income tax of \$5,000.

The Duke of York has German measles. Fraterius, one of the leading Boers, has surrendered.

The Duchess of Manchester is ill with throat trouble.

Many engagements are reported by Lord Kitchener.

F. A. Sawyer, a Napa (Cal.) pioneer, died January 26.

A coal miner's strike is expected at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The Coates Opera House of Kansas City was burned.

An insane Stockton (Cal.) butcher barks like a dog.

French torpedo boat No. 24 sunk from a boiler explosion.

On January 29 Krueger's condition was said to be such that he has made peaceful propositions to Bolivia.

The Pope has sent a messenger to King Edward with condolences.

King Edward has addressed a pacific proclamation to the Boers.

Russian papers comment adversely on the Anglo-German entente.

On January 27 it was cable that quiet reigned in Northwest London.

The disabled Alaskan steamer City of Topeka has reached Seattle.

A big suit over water rights has been begun at Fresno, California.

Another death from plague is reported from the British steamer Barry.

The ship-subsidy bill will be pressed ahead of the appropriation bill.

The Cuban war bondholders are energetically lobbying at Washington.

A damaging storm was reported from the British Channel on January 27.

It is stated that there is little hope for the Pacific cable at this session.

Mrs. Clement Drexel Biddle, a Philadelphia belle, seeks theatrical fame.

A secretary and father of Illinois are charged with kidnapping a little girl.

Secretary Long has approved the recommendation not to buy the Cuban dock.

Mrs. C. Mackay dined New York society at a Waldorf-Astoria dinner to 150 guests.

Two Kentucky officers were killed while attempting to capture moonshiners recently.

Miles Rock, an American engineer and astronomer in the employ of Guatemala, is dead.

On January 27 it was reported that hundreds had fallen in bloody fights in Venezuela.

The Boers under De Wet have a base in Cape Colony for supply of food and remittance.

Duke Henry, Queen Wilhelmina's fiancé, has entered The Hague with much ceremony.

The Consuls demand that the Chinese Government shall suppress piracy on the rivers.

Capt. McCalla has been vindicated from the charges brought by Commander Colwell.

Mrs. Pauline Cassin Caro, a well-known woman of letters, died in Paris January 27.

The three new American cruisers are to be among the most powerful of their class afloat.

The two California universities have decided that their football coaches must be graduates.

There is a plan on foot to bring about a contest between the British and American gun clubs.

The ball and chain has been adopted as a punishment for women tramps in Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. K. Vanderbilt has ordered a \$12,000 French automobile which will run seven miles an hour.

A pretender calling himself King of Arabia has been defeated in battle on the plains of Koweit.

Frank Hyatt, who killed a man in Texas two years ago, was captured at Sacramento last week.

Richard Dale, a Sacramento pioneer, who witnessed the coronation of Queen Victoria, died last week.

On January 27 the United States issued \$4,675,615 postage stamps, the largest number in its history.

John O'Brien, on the fishing steamer Edith, was accused of death by escaping steam off the Alaskan coast.

Mrs. Nation threatens Topeka saloonmen with force in a letter addressed to "My Dear Hell-bound Sinners."

The Santa Fe Company is contemplating extensive improvements around the Chinese basin in San Francisco.

A burning vessel was sighted on October 6 by the bark Ben Avon on her way from New York to Hudson Bay.

Two million dollars is to be expended by the Northern Pacific in Washington on a cut-off to save ninety miles.

The Irish-Americans of San Francisco are making extensive preparations for the observance of St. Patrick's Day.

Governor Gage has refused extradition papers in the case of Dr. and Mrs. John Wright of Illinois, charged with kidnapping.

Bishop Potter, in an address at Yale, scored the Europeans in China. He said their own arrogance brought on the trouble.

Charles R. Flint may buy the plant of the Frigg Shipbuilding Company at Richmond, Va. It will compete with the Cramps.

The Duke of Roxburgh and Miss Pauline Astor are engaged. The Duke is a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough and his fiancée.

The Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., in which several Congressmen were lodging, caught fire last week and smoked out the guests.

Prince Francis Aversburg, a physician living in New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$20,739 and no available assets.

The revenue cutter Grant started from San Francisco January 28 in search of missing vessels in the north, twenty-five vessels being unheard from.

E. E. Copeland, an attorney of Reno, while going him intoxicated, fell into an irrigation ditch and was drowned in a few inches of water.

Four masked men terrorized the Washington mine town of Leary last week, leaving tribute from all whom they met at the point of pistols.

A Socialist organ of Berlin says King Edward paid the Kaiser, on the latter's arrival in England, 34,000,000 marks, money loaned by Emperor Frederick.

George W. Barger, a lonely recluse of culture and education, committed suicide in his hermit home in a Santa Barbara canyon last week. He was a victim of the opium habit.

Thirteen years ago a Chicago man and wife could not agree upon the name of their baby daughter and they never spoke to each other until the other day when a revival meeting broke their long silence.

T. A. Drake, who was for some time in China, returned to Santa Barbara recently, bringing with him the Empress Dowager's jewel-studded gold watch. The watch was attached by creditors of Drake but he redeemed it.

Representative Jones of Washington has introduced in the House a bill providing that after January 1, 1902, no foreign vessels should enter any port of the United States carrying products other than the products of the country whose flag she flies.



The dividends paid by the various plantations on the first of the month have sought investment in many of the best sugar stocks. The favorite investment during the past week was in Waiwala. Sugar buyers are anxious to secure this stock anticipating that at the annual meeting of the shareholders to be held on the last day of the present month the proposition of bonding the company for \$500,000 to carry out the extensive improvements discussed by Manager Goodale, will be expected as one of the features of the discussion. This would leave the profits accruing from the sugar now being taken off to be distributed in dividends on the basis of 1 per cent monthly. There is an accumulation of orders in the market for Waiwala stock, but little to be snapped up. Two weeks ago the stock went rapidly up to 125 by reason of one of the prominent brokers having a large buying order. It then receded to 121 and closed strong yesterday for sales at 122 with apparently no further stocks in the market. There are those who predict that Waiwala will go to 130 before the annual meeting.

Oahu Sugar, which had some activity last week, has dropped to 154, some shareholders preferring to sell some of their Oahu to make other investments which would bring early dividends. Ewa plantation is making firm at 24 asked with 27-24 bid. Ewa will hold its annual meeting some time during the latter part of this month at which the report of Manager Remton will be submitted. It is not known whether anything definite will be decided upon in regard to increasing the Ewa dividends or not. The crop of last year amounted to 27,500 tons, and is expected to run this year to 30,000 or 32,000 tons. Cokai was also in demand this week, closing yesterday at 17-14. A portion of the monthly dividends sought investment in Hawaiian Sugar stock. This is paying 40 cents a share monthly and selling at 40, making an investment return of 12 per cent to the purchaser. The stock has been selling at 33-34.

Honolulu is still strong. There will probably be sales during the coming week between 150 and 165. Sales of Hawaiian Agricultural at 210 were made on the streets. Waimanalo is 150 bid; Olowalu, 150 asked; Pepeekeo, 150 asked; Kipahulu 105 asked; Koloa, 175 asked; Oahu Railway, 155 asked; Mutual Telephone, 11 asked. Sales of Pioneer Mill were made during the week at 115-12, and have gone to 12, although there is little demand for the stock. No one seems extremely anxious to sell at such reduced quotations. A year ago Pioneer Mill stock sold at \$20 a share.

Among the assessable Oahu was the most active on the boards during the week. The stock ran rapidly from 4 to 5 a share to fill a large order from a Coast purchaser; it closed yesterday at 4-1-2; paid up stock at 12-2-4. It is understood assessments will be resumed on Oahu in April. McBryde assessable was quoted at 8-1-2; paid up at 12-1-2. Kihle assessable is 12-3-4 bid; there were no quotations on the paid up during the past day or two. It could not be purchased for less than 12-1-2.

The bond quotations remain about the same. A block of Government 6 per cents sold for 97; 5 per cents sold at 97; 102 was bid for Oahu Railway bonds; 101 asked for Hilo Railway 6's; 101 for Ewa 6's; 101 for Oahu Sugar 6's; 101 for Rapid Transit 6's.

PAIN TO CONVERT MULE LINES INTO ELECTRIC ROAD.

Manager Pain of the Hawaiian Tramways Company while in Washington gave those he met there to understand that the directors of the company that he represents have empowered him to go ahead with the construction of the electric road, the conversion of the present mule-car lines into an electric road and that he will push the work when he returns. The fight for the streets will be pushed before the Legislature and the English corporation expects to get into the new form as quickly as possible.

ACHI WILL OPEN UP A BIG RESIDENCE TRACT.

The Kapoli Estate has disposed of 200 acres of land in Palama to W. C. Achi, who will at once proceed to divide it into lots for residence purposes. The property is located Ewa of the Kamehameha Girls' School on the lower side of King street, and has a general elevation of forty feet above sea level. The price paid for the land is said to be one of the largest paid for local real estate. S. M. Kanakani, who resigned last week from the Territorial Surveyor's office, is the manager of the new suburban residence section and will commence putting it in shape to put upon the market. The lots are to be 50x100 feet each. A street sixty feet wide will be cut through the tract from King street to the shore line. The Oahu Railway main track intersects the tract and station grounds have been offered the company. An inducement for the erection of a church edifice has been offered by the setting aside of a piece of ground for that purpose. A parallel street with King street, sixty feet wide is projected to join with the Bishop Estate lands.

Tourists are flocking into Southern California.

General Gourko, the famous Russian General, is dead.

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus has left the Armour Institute.

There is no change in the Montana Senatorial situation.

The Porto Rican Legislature adjourned harmoniously.

A White Star liner of more than 20,000 tons is to be built.

The disabled steamer Lancastrian has arrived at Halifax.

The President has signed the army bill and it is now a law.

Rev. H. H. Hawes, the popular English clergyman, is dead.

Credentials to Edward VII have been issued to Ambassador Choate.

Generals Wade and Ludlow have been ordered to the Philippines.

There were thirty hospital cases due to the funeral thrush in London.

Kansas saloon-keepers are fortifying their places against Mrs. Nation.

The superimposed turret system has finally been adopted by the navy.

Victorian memorial services were held at Vancouver on February 2.

The situation in Venezuela between Americans and insurgents is serious.

There have been five suicides on one Chicago block within a few months.

Former President Andrade will lead a filibustering expedition to Venezuela.

Drunkens Yagulis expelled and ruled the mining camp of La Chacaca, in Sonora.

New York and Chicago exchanges were closed in honor of Queen Victoria.

Elaborate precautions against anarchists were taken at the Queen's funeral.

The Driskoll-Jupp Paper Company has been burned out in Detroit. Loss, \$200,000.

The Queen was the first British sovereign not to be buried at night and by torchlight.

Clockworks, glass and junk were found in the stomach of a butchered cow at Sutton, Mass.

General Armour will retire from the pork-packing business so that he can shine in society without the stigma of trade.

Six passengers were hurt near Rhineclander, Wis., by the wreck of an east-bound through passenger train on the Soo.

Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, died at Matanzas of heart disease. He was a brother of General Schofield.

Generous relations are reported between King Edward and Lord Salisbury, which may break up the Unionist Ministry.

The funeral ceremony at Osborne, in which women walked with men behind the bier, was planned by the Queen herself in 1882.

Prior to the arrival of the Victorian funeral train at London, Major Edward Bassindale, a veteran officer, fell dead in the crowd as the result of excitement.

William Thompson, a San Francisco shipwright, after donating his wife into unconsciousness, beat her garments and escaped from the police.

Ragtime music and the wearing of shirt waists have been barred by the First Friday Cotton Club of San Francisco.

The San Francisco custom officials have been taken to task for loose methods in the matter of delay in complying with habeas corpus writs for Chinese.

Miss Sue M. Mulky, niece of Senator Dolph of California, committed suicide last week in a fit of despondency because she could not sell a Nome mine.

The Y. M. C. A. state convention was held at Stockton January 25.

A measure permitting brandy to be made from cherries and figs passed the Senate January 25.

On January 25 the California Legislature adjourned as to some important bills and the dissolution caused some delay.

It is said that there is a poor outlook for the Calver's Big Tree bill in the present Legislature.

Burglars blew open the safes at the two stations, Capitola and Aptos, last week and secured \$140.

The pilots are blamed for the recent wreck of the Tillamook on Wood Island reef, Washington.

An Italian steamer reports the British steamer Cavour distressed at sea. An attempt was made at towing the helpless vessel, but it had to be abandoned.

The French liner La Gasconne was terribly damaged by two storms at sea during her last trip.

Sixty skaters broke through the ice near Brooklyn recently and two boys were drowned.

During a good-natured boxing bout at Cambridge Curtis S. Crane accidentally killed his closest friend, G. R. Ainsworth, in a room at Harvard College.

The paying teller of a Chicago bank has mysteriously disappeared and it is believed by relatives that he has been kidnapped.

A French Socialist journal offered to sell guns to its subscribers and its arsenal was seized by the Government.

The Car and Marina reached St. Petersburg January 27 and were accorded a warm welcome.

Clarence K. Bush, a Harvard student who entered Harvard penniless, has proved himself a financial genius. By peddling butter he worked up a business that now nets him \$20,000 per year.

The Morgan-Vanderbilt syndicate is reported as contemplating the purchase of the Pullman company.

Six whale hunters from the Chas. Hodgson, while chasing a school of whales in the northern seas were caught in the school and disappeared.

Minister Wu Ting Fang, in his reply to the criticism of his recent speech, said that all religions which teach men to be good are worthy of respect.

An expedition of scientists is being formed to investigate the "Silent City" mirage on the Mount Fairweather glacier, Alaska.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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The undersigned, general agents, at the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

A Turk student at a Philadelphia college was teased by students, who showed him mustache, a thing which the Turkish religion does not allow. The Turk has made complaint and punishment will probably follow.

